AGISA Renda

AGS Wealth Management
AGISA

Andorran Law Fund

Factsheet - June 2024

Investment objective and policy

AGISA Renta is a fixed-income fund that aims to acquire movable securities and other financial assets, directly or through other investment funds. The fund will have at least 80% exposure to fixed income. This investment fund is aimed at clients who want to invest in fixed-income assets. The minimum recommended investment horizon in Agisa Renta, F.I. is 3 years. This fund is capitalized. You can read the analysis of the Management team on page 2.

Fund General Information

Release Date	31/08/1989
ISIN	AD0000055500
AFA Registration Number	90
Fund Type	Multi-Currency Fixed Income
Currency	Euro
Minimum investment	1 Participation
NAV calculation and publication	Daily
Subscription and refund fee	0,00%
Management Fee	1,00%
Depositary Fee*	0,20%
Success Fee*	10% (Hurdle Rate 2,00%)
Cut-off and Settlement Time	17h / D+1
NAV Publication	www.agisa.ad

*Indirect taxes not included (IGI 9.5%)

Risk profile:

1	**2**	3	4	5	6	7

Conservative

This Fund is included in risk category or profile 2 according to SRRI classification. This classification defines minimum and maximum volatility margins for each risk profile. The historical data used for the calculation of this indicator may not provide a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the fund. There are no guarantees that the risk profile indicator will remain unchanged, as it may vary over time.

Management Company:

Assessora i Gestora d'Inversions, SA (AGISA)
Avda. Carlemany, 65 3B
AD700 Escaldes-Engordany
Principat d'Andorra

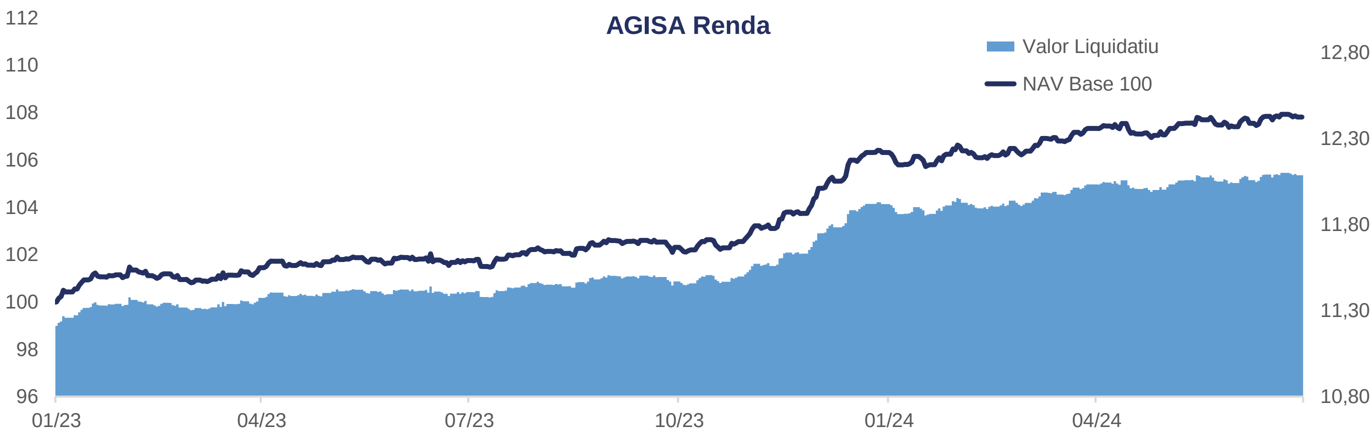
Depositary Entity:

Andorra Banc Agrícol Reig, SA (ANDBANK)
C/Manel Cerqueda i Escaler, 6
AD700 Escaldes Engordany
Principat d'Andorra

Auditing Entity:

KPMG Auditores, SLU (KPMG)
C/Manel Cerqueda i Escaler, 6
AD700 Escaldes Engordany
Principat d'Andorra

Fund Performance



Returns	YTD	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	3 years	Inception*
A-RENDA	1,41%	0,39%	0,45%	1,41%	5,97%	-3,11%	-3,41%

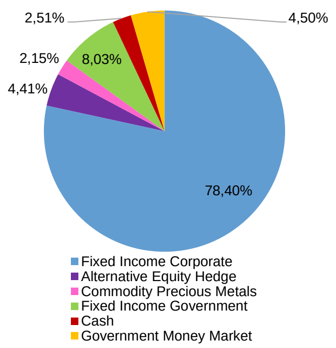
Contribution to performance - Last month	Cash	Bonds	Derivatives
	-0,12%	0,44%	0,00%

**As from the date of incorporation of the new Investment Team on 01/01/2020*

Top Holdings

Xtrackers Overnight Rate Swap UCITS ETF E	4,50%
AGS Global Strategies Index	3,69%
France Government 1,75% EUR 11/25/2024	2,41%
Spain Government 2,80% EUR 05/31/2026	2,23%
Xtrackers Phyisical Gold ETC Securities EUR	2,15%
Banco Santander SA 4,875% 10/18/2031	1,75%
Assicurazioni Generali 5,399% EUR 04/20/20	1,71%
Koninklijke Philips NV 4,25% EUR 09/08/2031	1,70%
SEB Bank Sub 4,50% EUR 11/27/2034	1,64%
Morgan Stanley 1,75% EUR 01/30/2025	1,60%

Asset Distribution



Portfolio Characteristics

Number of issuances	96
Yield to Maturity	4,56%
Duration	3,44 anys
Modified Duration	3,31 anys
Average Coupon	4,04%
Average Rating	BBB

Market Comment

During the month of June, the European Parliament elections have shown an advance of the far right, especially in France, where the advance of the legislative elections has caused a sharp fall in French fixed income, with the spread between French and German debt soaring to the highest levels since the euro crisis. In addition, we have had some benign inflation figures that were lower than expected, which has caused investors to bet again on between two and three interest rate cuts in the US before the end of the year. And also for additional rate cuts in Europe. All this has caused fixed income to perform well this month, especially investment grade bonds. As expected, on 6 June the ECB began a new cycle of rate cuts, with a 25 bps reduction from 4.5% to 4.25%. Lagarde's words also suggest that there will be further cuts in view of the favourable trend in inflation. According to preliminary estimates released this morning, the Eurozone CPI had risen by 2.5% y/y in June, while the underlying rate remains at 2.9%. The ECB is expected to cut interest rates twice more this year (probably in September and December). The US Federal Reserve decided to keep its benchmark interest rate unchanged in June. The market expects a rate cut in 2024 to the range 5.00%-5.25%. The EUR/USD exchange rate closed the month down -1.24% strengthening the dollar to levels of 1.0713. From a European corporate credit point of view spreads widened slightly: the iTraxx Main Europe 5Y which measures Investment Grade credit spreads rose from 53 bps to 61 bps at the end of June. On the European High Yield side measured by the iTraxx Europe Crossover 5Y went from 296 bps to 319 bps. In summary, we have a positive month on the interest rate side but slightly negative on the credit spreads side.

Fund Performance

In terms of performance, the Fund closed the month of June with a positive return of +0.39% which, cumulatively for the year, represents a positive return of +1.41%. This month we saw the first interest rate cuts in Europe, which opened up a new scenario. Once again we have managed to obtain a positive result thanks to the carry and a good diversification in terms of sectors and geographically. We have progressively lengthened the duration of the Fund to 3.5 years. We expect some rate stability and a bit of a recovery in performance over the next few months. The fund is currently well diversified with 97 issues, an average duration of 3.5 years and a yield to maturity of 4.62%. We maintain a conservative profile with an average rating of BBB. In terms of management, this month we have taken the opportunity to continue to extend the Fund's duration and add interesting bonds from companies such as Warnermedia, Engie, Hochtief, Fraport and FIL.

Investment perspectives and strategy

The month of June has witnessed significant events that have influenced financial markets. The decision by the European Central Bank (ECB) to reduce the cost of money by 0.25%, along with the European Parliament elections, the surge in technology stocks, and weak economic data accompanied by lower-than-expected inflation figures, have resulted in disparate performance between US and European markets. In this context, the importance of France in the eurozone economy and its geopolitical role highlight that the ECB would not allow France to fail, as this could jeopardize the euro project. The strong performance of the US stock market has been characterized by the polarization between different types of companies. Technology companies, known as growth companies, have shown significant increases in their values, leaving value companies behind. This differential is at historical levels, similar to those seen during the dot-com crisis, suggesting caution regarding the rapid valuation of tech stocks. Although no short-term changes are expected, the level of concentration and the speed at which these stocks have increased in value should be cause for alert. The ECB's decision to reduce interest rates by 25 basis points did not surprise the markets, as it was an expected measure. However, the new macroeconomic projections and indications regarding future actions were more relevant. Core inflation was revised upwards, with figures of 2.8% for this year and 2.2% for next year. Additionally, eurozone economic growth is projected at 0.9% for this year and 1.4% for 2025, although inflation is not expected to return to the 2% target until 2026. After five quarters flirting with recession, the eurozone shows signs of recovery in terms of GDP, but stronger economic activity could complicate the fight against inflation. The geopolitical environment adds an additional layer of uncertainty. The Russian invasion of Ukraine, the instability in the Middle East with the conflict between Israel and Hamas, the trade tensions between the United States and China, and the discussions over Taiwan's sovereignty, coupled with the upcoming US general elections, create a complex scenario. The possible re-election of Donald Trump could generate more uncertainty, especially regarding his foreign and trade policies. On the other hand, China's economic growth remains uneven, driven by exports and capital spending related to energy, while domestic consumption and the real estate market continue to be a drag. This export-driven growth strategy creates uncertainty amidst an escalating trade war. In conclusion, June has been a month of contrasts and challenges for the financial markets and to face the next semester we must remain attentive to future data and adopt a cautious stance in the face of the volatility and uncertainty present in the markets.

Period statistics:

Volatility 1Y	1,73%
Index Volatility	-
Percentage/Volume Agisa	56,84%
Tracking Error	-
Beta	-
Sharpe	1,68
TER	0,71%
Synthetic TER	0,71%
Rotation Ratio	23,10%
Overhead Ratio	0,77%

General data:

Current Account Remuneration	-
Overnight	-
Term deposits	150.000,00 €
Total deposits	150.000,00 €

Glossary:

Sharpe ratio: The Sharpe ratio measures the excess return relative to the risk-free rate divided by the standard deviation of this return. This is an indicator of marginal return per unit of risk. If the Sharpe ratio is positive, the higher the risk will pay.

Net Asset Value: is the price of a stake in an investment fund.

Volatility: Volatility is the most accepted measure by the market to mathematically represent the risk of a financial asset in a given period. Volatility is often measured in statistical terms through the standard deviation (it indicates how, on average, a fund's return has deviated from the average return over the observation time horizon). We represent the 1-year volatility of the Reference Funds.

TER: The TER is the total expenditure ratio. Investment funds are obliged to stipulate by law their main commissions. The TER covers all the expenses involved in a fund: 1. Management 2. Deposit 3. Success Commission 4. Legal Fees 5. Audit committees 6. Other expenses

Fund main risks:

Interest rate risk: it is the risk that the price of a security that accrues a fixed interest is affected by an increase in market interest rates. Generally, increases in market interest rates negatively influence the price of an obligation and average the duration of the security (the longer the life of the security, the greater the increase in risk). Interest rate risk may result in a decrease in the net asset value of the Fund.

Credit risk: it is the possibility that the borrower (issuer of a bond or obligation) cannot respond to its obligations.

Liquidity risk: An investor may encounter restrictions when it comes to undoing the positions in which he has invested. This usually happens when trading outside of organized markets, in very specific securities with low trading levels. The lack of liquidity can influence the sale price and, therefore, condition the profitability of the operation.

Exchange rate risk: This results from the value of a fund's positions being adversely affected by exchange rate movements between the currency in which the fund is denominated and the currency of the assets in which the funds invest.

Equities: there is a risk that the price changes of the shares that make up the fund may be conditioned by external economic factors, by the volume of the securities traded and by the level of capitalization of the company may and this may negatively influence the performance of the Fund.

Legal Information